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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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ALLAN FORMAN,

WARRIOR ANTS.

Terrors of Their Advancing Column When on the March.

Every Living Thing Is Compelled to Flee Before Them or Be Speedily Overwhelmed and Devoured.

It was in Honduras, near the Caribbean coast, while on a government survey, says a correspondent of the Omaha World-Herald, that I first saw the warrior ants—those strange insects which march through the tropical forests in armies, attacking every living creature in their path. One intensely hot day, as I sat in a hammock under the thatched roof of my bamboo hut, a native came running in, and, with excited gestures, bade me follow him. I did so wonderingly, and, going out into the open, looked in the direction he indicated. There on the rolling savannah stretched a wide black belt extending far back into the deep shadows of the adjacent forest. It rose and fell with every formation of the ground, and, like a huge snake, slowly crept toward the village. "The warrior ants," explained the native in a strange patois of English and Spanish which I shall not attempt to imitate. "They will soon be here," he continued. "You had better untie your dogs or the ants will kill them." Acting upon his advice I loosened my dogs, and, retiring to a safe distance, watched the approach of the warriors. In countless multitudes they swarmed over the plain, marching in compact order like a well-drilled army. Before them scurried a heterogeneous mass of lizards, grasshoppers, frogs, beetles and other manner of insects and reptiles, in a wild scamper to reach a place of safety.

Presently the advance guard reached my hut and disappeared within; then the main column appeared, and soon the roof, floor, walls and rafters were black with them. Like the soft rustle of dried grass stirred by a gentle breeze came the sound of their presence in the leaves of my thatched roof. The sound increased in loudness as the rats, mice, lizards, cockroaches, centipedes and others their ilk, who had long made the roof of their home, tried vainly to escape. Some succeeded in getting away from the house, but only to fall victims to the surrounding hordes without. One large cockroach, I noticed, made a plucky fight, but, overpowered by numbers, he gradually relaxed his efforts and was soon dismembered, each ant carrying off a portion of his body as a trophy.

The most exciting battle was with a snake about three feet long, that tried to slip away unseen. The ants quickly surrounded him, however, and fought with terrible ferocity. With every switch of his tail the snake killed a score of his tormentors, but their places were soon filled by the black swarm which swept unceasingly on. Finally the writhings of the snake became fainter and fainter, and at last ceased entirely, and then, and not until then, did the ants relinquish their attack. All day long they marched through the house until at sundown the end of the column had passed and was lost to view in the thickness of the forest. I entered the house and prepared to survey ruefully my larder, but my anticipations of sorrow were premature, for there were all my provisions as I had left them, untouched. There was but one exception—a poor turkey which I had tied to a stake that morning, intending to keep him alive for a few days before making him into soup. He was stone dead, but the rumpled earth about him showed that he had made a hard fight for life. Not a dead ant was to be seen, they had all been carried off by their comrades. I afterward learned that the warrior ants refuse to touch any food that they themselves have not caught and slain, which accounted for my provisions remaining unmolested. I was overjoyed at the change in my house—not a cockroach, lizard or any other insect or reptile was left; they had been completely exterminated.

BENGALESE SUPERSTITIONS.

Gleanings from a Report of the Bombay Anthropological Society.

Some curious facts concerning superstitions among the Bengalese have recently been made public in the annual report of the Bombay Anthropological society. From the paper mentioned the following oddities have been gleaned. Shouting the name of the king of birds (garunda) drives away snakes. Shouting Ram! Ram!! drives away ghosts. Cholera that attacks on Monday or Saturday always proves fatal; cholera that attacks on Thursday never ends fatally. The flowering of the bamboo means famine. In fanning, if the fan strikes the body it should be instantly knocked three times against the ground. When giving alms the giver and receiver should both be on the same side of the threshold. It is bad to pick one's teeth with the nails. If a snake be killed it should immediately be burned, for all serpents that are so unwise as to permit of having their lives taken are inhabited by the souls of Brahmans, which hope thus to escape and work mischief. The words "snake" and "tiger" should never be used after nightfall. Call them "creepers" and "insects." Never awaken a sleeping physician. Morning dreams always come true.

"JUST LIKE A PAGE."

Court Officials Gave the Boys a Great Deal of Liberty.

Court pages seem to have been forgiven a good deal of mischief, if we are to credit the annals of European courts. The thought suggests itself that the high dignitaries were at times weary of etiquette and magnificence, and were secretly grateful to an audacious youngster for creating a diversion.

One day an important official of France, who went often to Versailles, was waiting in an anteschamber for the coming of the king. He leaned back in his chair, and rested his head against the tapestry on the wall. A page slipped up behind him and with a great pin fastened the official's wig to the tapestry. Just then some one cried: "Here is the king!"

Up jumped the official, leaving the wig hanging to the tapestry, and confronting the king with bare head. He was not at all disconcerted, and said gravely: "I did not expect to have the honor of saluting your majesty to-day in the guise of a choir boy."

The king repressed a smile, and at once recognized the incident as the work of the page. He insisted upon knowing who was the guilty one, and then ordered him not to appear before him again until he had begged the official's pardon.

The page retired after receiving his orders. At midnight he decided to execute them. He galloped away on horseback to the residence of the official, and awakened the household and the whole neighborhood, declaring that he had a message from the king. The official got out of bed and put on some of his court garb in order to receive the king's messenger properly.

At last the page was ceremoniously admitted to his presence. Then the boy said: "Sir, I am here at the king's command. I have come to beg your pardon for pinning your wig to the tapestry."

"Sir," replied the official, calmly, "you need not have made such haste."

Then the page retired with as much bustle and ceremony. He appeared before the king the next morning, and was promptly asked if he had done as he was told. He answered that he had, as many witnesses could testify. When the king was told how the page had executed his orders, he shrugged his shoulders and said: "That is just like a page."—Youth's Companion.

How He Saved a Big Pile.

Senator Cameron told the other day an anecdote to illustrate the high standard of political morality up in the Keystone state. There was an old Dutchman, a farmer thrifty and prosperous, who had been carefully saving for many years. Finally he was elected to the legislature. It was a peculiarly profitable session. There were several railroad charters up for consideration. Hans served faithfully, never broke silence, and always voted; and after the legislature had adjourned surprised his friends at home by laying the foundation of a ten thousand dollar house, while there were rumors of a twenty thousand dollar bank deposit. "Have you had a legacy, Hans?" asked a neighbor at last. "Oh, no," was the reply. "I have only been saving." "But how could you manage to save thirty thousand dollars on a three months' salary of three dollars a day?" "Ah!" responded Hans, complacently, "that was very easy. You see, my wife didn't keep no hired girl last winter."—Boston Advertiser.

Moral Safety.

Deacon Lightfoot and Deacon Olmstead were brother officers in the same colored church in a Kentucky town and while the former was fond of slipping around a smokehouse in the night time, the latter had a hankering for chicken coops. One day they met on the street.

"Look a heah, Brer Olmstead," said Lightfoot, warningly, "you is got ter be mo' keerful how you fool 'round dem hen coops, you is."

Deacon Olmstead was greatly shocked.

"Whaffur you talk like dat ter me, Brer Lightfoot," he responded. "I spec 'taint no wussen stealin' meat."

"Huh," said the other; "you doan kno what you talkin' about. Ef you steal a chicken, de chicken's gwinter holler an' you is gwinter git shot an' bring reproach on de church, but who ebber heah a ham holler?" And with this knockout argument Brer Lightfoot passed on.—Detroit Free Press.

Sioux Love of Coffee.

The Indians have become extremely fond of coffee, which is largely issued to them, and which they have learned to prepare well. They have it at every meal, and often between times. The squaws are good breadmakers, too, baking it before the fire in cakes like loaves, crusted equally on all sides. Stewed dog is the piece de resistance of dancing feasts and meals of ceremony, and perhaps the flesh would not have tasted badly even to us, had we not witnessed the dreadful preliminaries to its cooking. One killing took place before our eyes just outside the lodge. An old woman caught the unfortunate cur and held it flat on the ground while an old man beat out its brains with a club. The carcass was then held over the fire long enough to singe off all the hair, after which it was carved into small pieces. The two cooks paused long enough in their operation to devour the raw liver as their perquisite. Some tribes always roast the dog, but these Sioux boiled or stewed it.

SUDDEN DESTRUCTION.

The Terrible Force of a Cloud-Burst in Death Valley.

Although little rain falls in Death valley, so called from the terrible loss of life from heat which occurred there in 1850, cloud-bursts of the utmost fury are often experienced. The cloud is always formed above the mountains, and after a time its bulbous body strikes a peak. Floods of water are released on the instant, and in waves of incredible size they roll down the cliffs and canyons.

In an hour the face of the mountain may be so changed as to be scarcely recognizable, and even the lighter storms rip the heart out of a canyon so that only gulches and heaps of broken rock are found where once, perhaps, a good trail existed.

"Cub" Lee, in "Sketches in Death Valley," tells of sleeping in camp near the mouth of Furnace Creek canyon one night with a "bug hunter," as the desert-tramping scientists are called. It was so hot that the naturalist could not sleep.

About midnight he heard a roaring noise up the canyon, which, as it kept increasing in volume, caused him to look that way. To his surprise he saw, as he supposed, the sky between the canyon walls grow suddenly white.

At that moment Lee rolled over, and the "bug-hunter" asked him what ailed the sky. Lee gave one glance, and shouted:

"Cloud-burst! Climb!"

They scrambled up the steep walls as best they could, just in time to save their lives. Lee thinks the foaming wall of water that whitened the sky and swept everything before it was not less than one hundred feet high.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

Explorers Think the Dark Continent Will in Time Resemble South America.

There is no country in the world to which so much attention has of late been directed as to Africa, and, if the powers of Europe can only smother their rivalries and jealousies, the prospects are bright for the development of the "Dark Continent."

In the opinion of explorers, it will, when progress has been made in the work of civilization, be like South America. There is a strange mingling of tongues and of tribes in Africa. There are three great families on the continent—the Negers in the west, the Bantus in the east and south, and the Hamits in the north.

But there are hundreds of different kinds of languages spoken in Africa, and some of the tribes are as different from the others as are Chinese from Europeans. Many of them are industrious, while others steal and murder, but the latter will undoubtedly be exterminated in the course of time.

There are reasons for believing that away back in history white people came from the north, and established an empire around the great African lakes. There is a tribe in that region called Bechina, which is evidently descended from them.

The men and women are a very light brown. They bury their dead in the same way as the old Egyptians did, in pyramids; only they do not use stone, but timber. Many of the pyramids have crumbled away, and only the mummies remain. Each one of these pyramids means a generation. It would be strange if Africa should again be ruled by the white race, as at the beginning.

A TURN ABOUT.

The Men Were Curs, But the Cur Was a Hero.

The Zoophilist of London reproduces a good dog story from a Roman paper. "A ten-year-old little girl had fallen into the Tiber that day (July 24) from the parapets of the Ponte Margherita. The crowd who witnessed the accident merely ran hither and thither on the bridge and the banks calling for some one to help the child—nobody daring to do so. Two policemen spent the time in making inquiries as to whether 'it was a case of murder or suicide.' The child, meanwhile, was visibly drowning, when a dog—a workman's miserable dog, destined to end a wretched day in the Stabularie municipale (lost dogs' yard)—leaped barking into the Tiber under the eyes of all the screaming, but useless crowd.

"The poor beast, accustomed to feed upon street offal and to sleep in any shed it could find, swam out to the little girl in peril, caught her dress and drew her to the shore. When he saw her in safety the dog jumped and bayed for joy, licking the child's face and hands. It appears they had been friends. The child had known the dog in a manufactory at Prati di Castello, and the poor animal was grateful to her for some crumbs or caresses. The crowd then tried to catch the dog to see how an animal more brave than so many men was made. But it ran through their midst and disappeared.'

A Japanese Tea Room.

Huge Japanese umbrellas are serviceable for many things, but one seen recently is so peculiarly striking as to deserve especial comment. It hangs from a hook in the ceiling of a small room in an artist's home and forms the entire ceiling. Beneath it is the tea table and all its paraphernalia, together with a bamboo settee and five chairs, all set upon a Japanese rug. The tea service is of fine Japanese ware and the tea itself comes from Japan; the entire room is complete, and one feels on entering that it is a veritable bit of the land of chrysanthemums.

FAT AND LEAN FOLKS.

A Diet of Sugar, Starch and Fat Meat Produces Corpulency.

Here are some remarks from Dr. Yorke Davies on fat, which may be of interest to the corpulent section of the community, says the Chicago News.

"My experience is this, that in cutting off fat-forming ingredients from the dietary, that is, sugar, starch and fat, the decrease in weight is just twice as rapid as if sugar and starch are cut out and fat not. For instance, if a person on a properly apportioned diet, where fat is cut out, is to lose twenty pounds of weight in a month, should fat be allowed with the same food the reduction in weight would only be ten pounds.

"It may simplify matters to say that the use of fat in the system is to supply heat. It is chemically decomposed to this end in the operations of life. If more fat-forming food is taken for this purpose than is required, it is stored as fat, hence obesity. The Esquimaux can consume with impunity twelve pounds of fat a day, and not become corpulent, the system in his case burning it like a furnace to sustain the heat of the body, the radiation being so rapid. For this same reason, I find in England that on a fat reducing dietary a greater amount of weight is lost in winter than in summer—all other factors being equal. It would be useless to burden your space with theories that appertain to the domain of physiology, but it may be of interest to say that in excessive leanness, to put on fat it is necessary that as much fat itself be taken as can possibly be assimilated to get any satisfactory results. The inference is obvious.

"No doubt your correspondents will thank you for teaching them how to become lean, but my experience is that those who try to diet themselves fall somewhere, as they make their own rules and break them, and cannot distinguish the difference between a diet that reduces fat and a diet that does not fatten. There is a want of 'method in their madness,' if I may so express it."

HISTORIC DISH.

An Enthusiastic Collector Harshly Disabused of a Fond Illusion.

Sometimes parts of the history of interesting relics are enveloped in mystery, and the satisfaction of their proud possessors may depend on this mystery to a greater extent than they are aware of. An amusing instance of this kind is related by an ex-United States minister who is an enthusiastic collector of rare and beautiful china.

This gentleman, says the Youth's Companion, recently purchased a beautiful piece of china, decorated in gold and colors, bearing the monogram "M. W.," a motto, and figures symbolical of the original states of the union. He put it in his cabinet, and often looked at it with great satisfaction.

One day a gentleman who is an expert critic of fine china, called upon him, a man who is also a member of the firm of Brown & Co., a well-known house, one department of whose business is a crockery manufactory. The ex-official proudly displayed his latest prize.

"What is that?" inquired the visitor.

"Why, that is a piece of the famous Martha Washington dinner-set. It is one of the very few pieces now in existence. I bought it at an auction sale in Philadelphia."

"How much did you pay for it?" asked the expert, meanwhile examining it carefully.

"I paid twenty-five dollars for it, and it was a bargain. The agent had an offer of three hundred dollars for it immediately after I bought it."

"My friend," said the expert, solemnly, "I am sorry for you. That dish was made by Brown & Co. in 1876, and we sold it for one dollar and forty-seven cents."

BANANAS AS FOOD.

Nutritious and Healthful if Eaten Sparingly and if Not Overripe.

The history of bananas as an article of food is a good deal like that of tomatoes, in that much discussion as to their wholesomeness or the reverse has been had. Not long ago, says the New York World, a well-known resident of a western city died after a meal at which he had partaken of wine and bananas. Whereupon, the prints were full of the warning that the two combined made a deadly poison and should be avoided in consequence. But as many authorities were heard from bringing proof quite contrary and pointing out that in the West India islands everybody eats bananas and as many as can secure it drink wine, and that no fatality from the mixture is recorded. It is possible that some wine acts poisonously with banana juice, but at least champagne and sherry are exempt from the charge.

The consumption of bananas is increasing every year, and their nourishment and wholesomeness are practically undoubted. The only caution necessary is that the fruit should be ripe, but not overripe, and perhaps, in the case of children, should not be eaten after midday. Nor should too many be fed at once to young children. Five bananas to a child whose years are not that many is unwise, though it is not uncommon. Housekeepers will find the Aspinwall banana a particularly rich and flavored variety, and though it is a yellow skin, it quite equals the usually preferred red-skinned sort.

WORTH MORE THAN A HORSE.

Mules Average Higher in Every State of the Union Except Oregon.

If nobility may be estimated in dollars the mule is a nobler animal than the horse, says the New York Sun. Yet there are no autumnal mule shows, and even if there were it is hardly probable that flower-adorned young women would make a practice of petting the prize animal. The only way to pat a mule, according to the Texas code, is with a fence rail or a board. The man who collected horse and mule statistics for the census report shows that the average price of a mule is $7 more than the average price of a horse. The ordinary mule in South Carolina, which owns about [illegible] of the long-eared beasts, is worth almost $90; the average price of a horse in the same state is about $73. Tennessee probably has more mules (about 200,000) than any other state. The average price is about $61, or nearly twice the value of a Texas horse. In Missouri mules are worth about $7 more and in Kentucky about $3 more than horses. Only a few states have no mules, or so few that the statistician didn't make a note of them. One of these states is Rhode Island, which the mule driver of Texas doubtless would think is not any too large a pasturage and playground for a festive mule of southern birth. Oregon is the only state where horses bring higher prices than mules. The ordinary mule out there is worth $46 and the horse $51. The figures for California are: Mules, $97; horses, $48. In Pennsylvania, where mules, famous for longevity, are much used in the mines, they bring about $80; horses, $97. In this state there are seventy times as many horses as there are mules, which number about 14,000. A New York mule is worth $91 and a horse $76. Mules are prized more in New Jersey than in any other state, the average price being about $106, or $30 more than horses. Illinois has about 140,000 mules, or more than any other western state.

THE DAY OF DEATH.

Rich and Poor of Paris Join in Honoring the Dead.

The Jour des Morts is observed by the Parisians with great reverence, and it is a touching sight to watch the crowds pressing into the large cemeteries such as Pere Lachaise and Montmartre on the 2d of November, says the Pall Mall Budget. Crowds composed of all classes, all fortunes and all professions, make the same solemn pilgrimage—the rich with their carriages full of the gorgeous wealth of flowers which Paris can produce in such perfection, and the poor with their bunches of violets and chrysanthemums, tokens of love and remembrance of their dead. A few visitors go from a feeling of curiosity or from habit to see the tombs of celebrities which have become national monuments, such as those of Heloise and Abelard, of Rachel, Chopin, Moliere and others in Pere Lachaise, or the tomb of Cardinal Richelieu in the Sorbonne, violated at the time of the revolution, when his mummified head was taken out and sold—or the church of St. Denis where lie so many royalties.

The sale of flowers on this day is enormous; the thousands of visitors to the cemeteries buy in large quantities, and as the chrysanthemum is now the flower of the season, there are masses of them at low prices to be had everywhere—golden, white and red and a fine rose-pink, which color, an old flower-seller said, as a pretext for not having any left, was produced by a dye.

Chrysanthemums are becoming every year more popular in Paris, and the annual show of them has very much improved, though it does not yet equal in magnificence the displays of the same flower in London.

THE APPLE'S MANY VIRTUES.

It Is Especially Useful in Renewing Nervous Tissue.

Chemically the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water, says the North American Practitioner. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter—lecithin—of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit, renewing their powers of mind and body.

Also, the acids of the apple are of singular use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such experience must have led to the custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose, and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also the fact that such ripe fruits as the apple, the pear, and the plumb, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach, rather than provoke it. Their vegetable sauces and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, JANUARY 6, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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THE FAIR.

The Midwinter Fair was informally opened on New Year's Day, but it will be a week or two before the formal opening exercises will be held. The Fine Arts building is the only one completed, but most of the others are very near ready. The exhibits, particularly from Chicago, are slow in coming forward, so it will be some time yet before the great California Fair will be under full swing. In fact, the best time to visit the Fair from the interior, particularly from the mountain counties, will be in April and thereafter. The weather is not pleasant, and has not been this Winter, in San Francisco, while here in the mountains it has been extremely pleasant. By March the exhibits will be in place and everything will be in good running order, so that those whose time is limited will find it best to wait a little and so be enabled to see the whole show.

The "Lost Throne."

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Press, says:

Last spring a soft eyed Hawaiian princess stopped at the Arlington Hotel in Washington with an elderly Englishman, who was her guardian. She met Mrs. Grover Cleveland by appointment in one of the private parlors of the White House. When the gentle eyed and dusky skinned princess left the Executive Mansion she exclaimed: "Mrs. Cleveland is the most beautiful woman in the world. I am completely in love with her." Summary: To a beautiful and sympathetic women a soft eyed, dusky princess tells the story of a "Lost Throne." It is sweetly and sympathetically retold to an indulgent husband, who pushes the diplomatic button and the weak administration of the State Department does the rest. Behold the history of the "Lost Throne."

BOOK OF THE FAIR.—We are in receipt of the last number of Bancroft's "Book of the Fair," which is giving the world the finest description—illustrative and otherwise, of the great World's Fair at Chicago. The engravings are so perfect and life-like, as it were, one who was unable to visit the great exhibit of the world's progress in the arts and sciences, etc., can almost imagine he is visiting the World's Fair without the inconvenience and great cost attending a trip to Chicago. The "Book of the Fair" must not be compared with the cheap views that are being distributed as premiums, etc. It is a book in 25 numbers, all comprising about 1000 pages, the great exposition being most beautifully and fully illustrated. It is a book that should be in every American home in remembrance of the greatest Exposition the world has ever known.

At a meeting of Protestant clergymen at Baltimore the Romish Church was attacked for interfering in the politics of the country. Are not all the clergymen of the country, Protestant as well as Catholic, trying to run the politics of the country?

Governor Stone, of Missouri, has aspirations for the Presidency. Democratic, of course.

NEW TO-DAY.

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

Regular Meeting, January 2nd, A. D. 1894—Present, W. P. Nay, Andrew Arrild, N. W. Boyd, and Henry A. Pitts, Chairman. Absent, Wm. Calnan. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California, do Ordain as follows:

ORDINANCE NO. 54.

Hospital Tax.

SECTION 1—There is hereby levied upon each male person over Twenty-one and under Sixty years of age, found within Mono county (and not exempt therefrom, by the laws of this State) a Hospital Tax of Three Dollars for the year 1894.

This Ordinance, having been twice read, and duly considered by the Board was put upon its passage, and was duly adopted on the 5th day of January A. D. 1894 by the following vote:

AYES, Boyd, Arrild, Nay, Pitts.
NOES, None.

H. A. PITTS, Chairman.

ATTEST: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed—In Board of Supervisors, Mono county, State of California.
Ordinance No. 54.
Hospital Tax.
Filed January 5th, 1894, J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
ja6

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

Regular Meeting January 2nd A. D. 1894—Present, W. P. Nay, Andrew Arrild, N. W. Boyd, and Henry A. Pitts, Chairman. Absent Wm. Calnan. J. D. Murphey, Clerk:

ORDINANCE NO. 55.

Road Poll Tax.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California, do Ordain as follows:

SECTION 1—There is hereby levied upon each male person, over Twenty-one and under Fifty five years of age, found within Mono County, (and not exempt by the laws of this State) a Road Poll-Tax of Two Dollars for the year 1894.

This Ordinance having been twice read and duly considered by the Board was put upon its passage, and was duly adopted on the 5th day of January 1894 by the following vote:

Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts.
Noes, None.

H. A. PITTS, Chairman.

ATTEST: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk. ja6

Indorsed—In the Board of Supervisors, Mono county, State of California,

Ordinance No. 55.
Road Poll Tax.
Filed Jan. 5th, 1894, J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
ja6

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES.

The Southern Pacific Company has prepared a new schedule of freight rates, which took effect on New Year's Day. It has made a sweeping reduction, from 10 to 40 per cent, on the old rates. Interior merchants can find no cause for growling at the new rates, unless they want the Company to carry their freight for nothing. Now if the interior merchants can prevail upon the San Francisco merchants to be as liberal as the Sacramento business men are, and not charge for every little box they pack in, and deliver their goods F. O. B. they will second the Railroad Company in liberality. If a person buys three dollars worth of goods in San Francisco requiring packing, he is charged 50 cents for packing and 50 cents drayage, which is all wrong, as the packages cost nothing, and a dozen different lots of goods are sent to the cars at one load, frequently, thus giving the merchant $6 for $1, more frequently 75 cents, which he pays the drayman.

DON'T PASS IT.

The Southern press and people are opposing the Wilson Free Trade Tariff bill because it will throw out of employment one hundred thousand men, and perhaps a greater number, and close many of its manufacturing establishments. A Committee of One Hundred Democratr waited on the Committee of Ways and Means and told the Committee that it would ruin their steel, iron and coal industries if the bill passed. The Buffalo Express very pertinently says:

Northern people have only one reply to make to those angry Southerners: If you don't like the Wilson bill, don't pass it. It never can pass unless the South votes for it. The majority of the Northern vote was against any change in the tariff last Fall.—The majority of the Northern men in Congress will vote and work against any change now. Northern workmen and Northern business men are holding meetings and signing petitions frantically urging the defeat of the measure. If the Southern people are dissatisfied with it, let them do the same. Let them instruct their representatives in Congress to vote against not merely certain sections of the bill, but the entire act. And let them insist on their instructions being obeyed. If the people who are being injured by the measure care more for their business prosperity than for their political foibles, it can be killed and buried so deeply that it never will be resurrected.

People in the East are seemingly living to a good old age nowadays, notwithstanding it is an age of high living and dissipation. A large number have recently died in that section who were about 100 years old, and some were beyond 100 years. Very few Californians will ever reach that great age.

NEW TO-DAY.

LIBERAL RATES

MADE BY THE

Southern Pacific Company.

FOR THE

CALIFORNIA
Midwinter International
EXPOSITION
AT
SAN FRANCISCO.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, GOOD FOR 30 DAYS

FROM STATIONS 50 MILES AND LESS FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with fifty cents added for one gate ticket to the Fair.

MINIMUM RATE, $1 00.

FROM STATIONS OVER 50 AND NOT OVER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with $1.00 added for two gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 150 AND NOT OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE FIFTH fare, with $2.00 added for four gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE FARE ONLY, with $2.50 added for five gate tickets to the Fair.

CHILDREN AGED 5 AND UNDER 12 YEARS ONE-HALF ABOVE NAMED RATES.

TICKETS WILL BE GOOD ONLY FOR A CONTINUOUS TRIP EACH WAY.

STOP OVER PRIVILEGES ON RETURN TRIP MAY BE OBTAINED BY ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OF ONE-FIFTH ONE-WAY FARE.

EXCURSION TRIPS

From San Francisco to other points in California will be allowed purchasers of special Midwinter Fair tickets at the following round trip rates:

TO STATIONS UNDER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD one-way fare.

TO STATIONS 150 MILES OR MORE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-FIFTH one-way fare.

For exact rates inquire of the nearest S. P. Co. Agent, or address the undersigned.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE ash-colored JACK, altered, 4 or 5 years old and branded somewhat like a reversed F, came to the Lone Tree Ranch, near Benton, Mono county, California, on the 21st day of November, 1893, and the owner is hereby notified to come for said animal, prove property, pay all the expenses incurred and take it away, or it will be sold according to law. Address

J. URRERE, Benton, Cal.

d9-4t

Witchcraft Still Flourishes.

A correspondent of London Notes and Queries says that "it is said that the belief in witchcraft is rapidly dying out, with other ancient superstitions, even in the most unenlightened districts of England. The following story shows, however, that the black art is still flourishing: 'There is a witch at Misterton who can lay a spell on anybody or anything, if she is not suited. None of her neighbors dares say "No" to her, no matter what she asks for, because trouble always follows. One woman did refuse her a bucket of water, and what happened? Why, before long the calf in the calf house was fixed fast to the thing it took its milk out of, stuck by the nose just as if it were drinking, and there it was, try all the shifts they could, till at last they got her to come and say the word that unloosened it.'"

The Most Explosive Compound.

The most unstable compound known to chemistry, and, therefore, the most explosive substance so far discovered, is chloride of nitrogen, which probably consists of three parts of chloride united with one of nitrogen. Its terribly explosive character, which has so far prevented its accurate analysis, is due to the fact that it is a combination of one of the most active with one of the most inert elements in nature.

IT is said that for centuries whenever the Spanish soldiers wanted exercise they picked a quarrel with the Moors.

A MEMORIAL window to Gen. Stonewall Jackson is to be placed in the Presbyterian church at Lexington, Va., of which he was formerly a member.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax is due January 1st, 1894, and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 27th day of November, 1893, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1894,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receip given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 29th, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector of Mono County, Cal.

d30

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

R. KIRWAN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWAN, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said Mono County, State of California, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., SEC. 407.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to ALICE KIRWAN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between yourself and plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL] J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed—Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.

Department No. One.

R. Kirwan, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwan, Defendant.

Original Summons.

Filed Dec 26th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[d30-2m]

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JAMES ROY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Roy, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of Chas. L. Hayes, at Bridgeport, Mono county, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 18th day of Dec., 1893.

A. P. SAYRE, Administrator of Estate of James Roy, deceased.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator

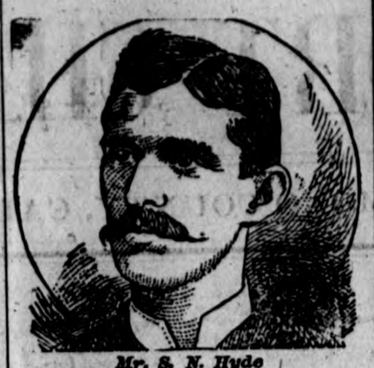
[d23-4w]

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

MEDICAL.



Mr. S. N. Hyde

Do You Ever Have Boils?

"For several years prior to 1892, there was hardly a day that I was free from boils and other eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the third bottle I found myself entirely cured." S. N. Hyde, of Van Valer & Hyde, Real Estate, De Long Building, Fresno, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,
(Regular Graduate),
Physician and Surgeon;
n4-tf BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S
BRIDGEPORT
LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE
Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.
Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND
WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING.
AND GENERAL JOBBING

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S
GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)
Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.
Private Office—Same Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

When visiting the Midwinter Fair be sure to see Jordan's Museum.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT
PENSIONS
Address a letter or postal card to
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 462. WASHINGTON, D. C.
PENSIONS PROCURED FOR
SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.
Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 20 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(Topaz Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 15-tf

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS. And will be conducted first-class.

s2-tf STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

PIONEER SALOON,
(Brick Building)
BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

d24-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.

R. BOWATER, Proprietor.

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.
OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at
This Office

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JANUARY 6, 1894

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Corner order Office).
Miss M. Bradley, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.
Bridgeport—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Sheriff Mayhew, by Williamson's Antelope stage on Wednesday for San Quentin, accompanied by Gross, who goes to that place for eighteen months.

Supervisors Arrild and Boyd, of Bodie, May, of Mono Lake, and Pitts, of Antelope, have been here this week on official business.

Supervisor Osborne, of Benton, was up from Bodie Wednesday evening.

D. M. Barnett was up from Antelope this week looking at the Board of Supervisors.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The New Year was ushered in with much noise and general hilarity, most of our people being up to greet the new comer—and he was greeted. The band played a tune or two at midnight, after which every shotgun, rifle, pistol, Chinese bombs, fire crackers, etc., were let loose to make all the noise the great occasion seemed to demand—in the estimation of those who were doing the greeting, but a little more than was thought necessary by those who were snug in the arms of their friend Morpheus. For a while it sounded as though Bedlam had been given full swing for a short spree. And about the time the "boys" got through, OldBoreas commenced his "gale" in honor of the advent of '94, probably, and until after four o'clock gave us a pretty lively gale which was followed by a snow fall, the day being a very unpleasant one, the wind blowing and drifting the snow, making pedestrians glad to get indoors. About sundown it cleared and the evening was pleasant. The Day was wound up with a dance at Bryant's Hall. The attendance was not as large as Christmas night, but it was an enjoyable party, the music, the new band of six pieces, adding greatly to the pleasures of the dance. At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, the Hall was deserted and New Year's Day had been duly honored.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—C. B. Young, of San Francisco, has obtained the following mail contracts: The Genoa and Markleeville; Genoa to Wellington; Holbrook's to Bridgeport, at $1,400 a year; Hawthorn, Nev., to Bridgeport, 6 days, at $2,880 a year. As he has corralled all these routes it is supposed Wells, Fargo & Co. are back of him, the Express Company having had trouble with the present contractor on the Hawthorne and Bridgeport route, necessitating the Company to close their express offices at Bodie and Bridgeport. After the 1st of July we presume the express offices will be re opened in both towns.

CANADIAN AUXILIARY.—The Canadian Auxiliary Association have headquarters for the reception of Canadian visitors at the Midwinter Fair, near the foot of Strawberry Hill, where they have erected a fine building. Mono Canadians, who wish information regarding the Association, etc. should address Secretary Newbery, Room 32, Canadian Auxiliary Association. April 2d has been assigned for Canadian days, so the Canadians of this district may govern themselves as to the time of visiting the Fair.

LIBERAL RATES.—We call particular attention to the new advertisement of the Southern Pacific Company, under New To day, in the matter of rates of fare to the Midwinter Fair. With these liberal rates you won't have to mortgage your farm—for everybody is going, to rais money to pay your railroad fare. The Company allows a 30—day stay in San Francisco on their ticket.

STATE SETTLEMENT.—County Treasurer J. A. Brown has made his settlement with the State on the first installment of State taxes, etc, paying into the State Treasury $4,175 59, and $27 42 on account of State School lands, making a total of $4,203 01.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.—The Supervisors on Monday re-appointed Dr. T. A. Knables County Physician for another year, and Mrs. Hearn Matron of the County Hospital.

FOR INDIGENTS.—The State Board of Examiners has allowed this county $1,036 42 on account of the indigent sick and poor cared for by the county.

COUNTY MONEY.—On Tuesday the money in the County Treasury was counted, and the correct amount found therein—$24, 219 78.

OUR SCHOOL TAX.—Tax Collector Hays has paid to Treasurer Brown $476 52, the amount collected on account of the Bridgeport Special School Tax.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Peck will hold services, at the school house, on Wednesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Virden, J.

On Tuesday Judge Virden called the Calendar of the Superior Court as follows:

L. Jacobs v. Mono Lake Hydraulic Mining Co. Passed.

Chy Hing et al v. W. Corbett et al. Pahsid for the term.

J. M. McCoy v. Therese Sammonn, Administratrix. Passed. To be taken up on motion.

R. C. Broder et al. vs Conklin. Passed, to be taken up on motion.

R. Thompson v. J. J. McBride. Passed.

D. F. Donnelly v. J. J. McBride. Passed.

H. C. Blanchard v. S. W. Gregory. Ordered transferred to Alpine.

Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased. A protest of Schooley filed, and hearing set for the 9th.

A. M. Gross sentenced to San Quentin for 18 months for selling liquor to an Indian.

SOUTH ANTELOPE SCHOOL.

The following is the Roll of Honor of the South Antelope School for the month of December, 1893:

Ida Connell, Jennie McAllister, Janie McKay, Lena Hardy, Jas. McKay, Nida Ipsdamia, Trix Hardy.

EULA ANDERSON,
Teacher.

SENTENCED.—On Tuesday morning Albert M. Gross, convicted of selling liquor to an Indian, was duly sentenced by Judge Virden to eighteen months imprisonment at San Quentin. His attorney W. O. Parker, asked the Court to duly consider the jury's "recommendation to mercy," and said that he knew that some of the jury would be satisfied with a sentence of one day's imprisonment, but the Judge thought different. This is the first conviction in this county under the new law making this crime a felony, and it shows that our people are beginning to realize the necessity of stopping the nefarious practice of giving or selling liquor to Indians. Gross is said to have been guilty of the practice for years, and his conviction should be a warning to others in the county, as the Indians are kept supplied in Bodie and Benton, and we guess they get a little at Lundy.

THE COUNTY DEBT.—Mono can hold her head as high as any county in the State, so far as her financial status is concerned. On Tuesday the Board of Supervisors authorized the Treasurer to take up $4,000 of the $10,000 County bonds now held by the State. This will leave the county only $6,000 in debt. For a county with so small an assessment roll as this has shows that the affairs of the county are being well managed, notwithstanding the old stereotyped cry of "extravagance," "thieving bills" etc., our grand juries have so strenuously given out.

LICENSE COLLECTIONS.—Frank E. Hunnewill, late License Tax Collector, made the following license tax collections during the past year: Cattle, $1,469; Sheep, $11,919; liquor, $3,296; merchandize and miscellaneous, $604 50, a total of $17,288 50. The amount of sheep license collected shows he was a rustler in that business, to the great benefit of the county.

COLD WAVE.—Prof. Hicks, in his Word and Works, gave us the storm of the 3d and the cold wave which struck us on Thursday night. The Mercury dropped to 10 degrees below zero at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Early risers may have found it colder than that, but we dont care to get up any earlier to find out how cold it may be This morning it was 24 below.

SOCIAL DANCE.—There will be a complimentary dance at Bryant's Hall this evening to Miss Georgia Johnson, our efficient Court Reporter, who goes to Independence to-morrow to report Court proceedings. The new Orchestra Band will furnish fine music to-night.

WELL DONE.—The Supervisors this morning appropriated $500 for Mono's Midwinter Fair exhibit. We have faith in our Commissioners that they will expend the money in a manner that will be creditable to the county.

SNOW.—We have had one or two little flurries of the beautiful this week, but not enough to give us sleighing, or block the roads, but there is considerable snow in the mountains.

POOR PAY.—Contractor Young will find no nutriment in his contract between Hawthorn and Bridgeport. It should be nearer $5,000 than $2,880.

HEAD TAXES.—The Supervisors yesterday passed the Road and Hospital Tax Ordinances, which we publish to-day.

The new Internal Revenue Collector Welborn is busy decapitating Republicans holding office in his department. To the "Victors belong the spoils." "Turn the rascals out."

A HERALD OF THE INFANT YEAR.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1894 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world famous medicine will be usefully set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

MONEY FROM THE MINES.

Miners Must Be More Liberal if They Expect Proper Representation.

GETTING MUCH FROM LITTLE.

The Committee Having the Mining Exhibit in Charge Trying to Do a Great Deal With Limited and Inadequate Resources.

There is only one thing retarding a wonderful success for the mining display at the Midwinter Fair—the lack of sufficient money to carry out all the ideas of the committee having the exhibit in charge. If the miners expect to have the importance of their industry properly called to the attention of the public they must be more liberal with their subscriptions. If they are niggardly now they will regret it for many years to come.

The committee made careful estimates when they took hold of the work, and determined that they would require $35,000 to carry to completion their projects and make the exhibit thoroughly creditable to the state. But only about one-quarter of this sum has been collected as yet. Unless there is greater proportionate liberality during the holidays, the total sum which the committee will have to work with will not be over $10,000. This means only one thing—the mining exhibit will be just that much short of completeness.

The miners continually complain that California has forgotten the mines. Even in the Midwinter Fair literature the state is referred to as the "land of sunshine, fruits and flowers," with no mention whatever of gold. Now, if the mining exhibit at the fair shall be stunted and unattractive the industry will be pushed further and further into the background. A dazzling, complete, interesting exhibit would, on the contrary, bring mining right to the fore again.

The miners must remember that the agriculturists are not idle or miserly in preparing their exhibits. There will be building after building in which agriculture will be the dominant feature. Many of the agricultural counties will have separate buildings in which their agricultural products will be shown in attractive and inviting shape. There will be prune horses and orange bells, and various unique arrangements of wines and canned fruits. These will be almost endless in their variety. The stranger visiting the fair will have California's agricultural possibilities continually before him. He cannot escape being impressed by them.

Against this the mining counties have no separate buildings in which the mining industry will be entertainingly portrayed. Everything will be confined in the one exhibit in the Mechanic Arts building. If this one exhibit is not made unusually attractive people will be apt to overlook it in the rush. In order to make it attractive money must be spent on it lavishly.

In order to catch the eye of the general public the exhibit must contain some theatrical features. Cabinets of specimens and samples of ores are all very well for the expert, but experts will not popularize mining or make the attractiveness of the mining display a word in the mouths of everbody. This can only be done by first attracting the eye of the public by great columns, beautiful facades, dazzling blocks of gold and such striking features. Once the eye is attracted the attention can be kept by the excellence of the minor displays. In no other way will people be brought to take an interest in specimens and mining methods, and the object of the exhibit is to awaken a general interest.

It will require money for the lights, for the power to run the quartz mill, for watchmen to keep an eye on the valuable displays, for a thousand incidental things after the fair has opened. So all the funds in hand cannot be expended on attractions. One method of paying running expenses is the working of ore donated for the quartz mill. Miners who donate three tons of ore will have the name of their mine posted on the mill while the ore is being worked, and the result of the working prominently displayed. This will be a valuable advertisement of the property—an advertisement which could not be obtained in any other way for the same expenditure. It is consequently hoped that the donations of ore will be liberal from all the mining sections. The mill will be fitted with all modern appliances, and the ore donated will not necessarily be free milling. It will require a deal of ore to keep the mill running five hours a day, and as this will be one of the great attractions of the exhibit, it is desirable that there should be no failure to keep the mill going.

The executive committee has made a last appeal for funds, and still hopes to carry to completion many of the principal suggestions for making the exhibit one of the great features of the fair. Though it cannot now be all it was first proposed to make it, there is still time to complete an exhibit which will not cause the miner to blush for shame at the inadequacy of the display.

A story is going the rounds that John Mackey paid $5,000,000 gambling debts of his son-in-law, Prince Colonna. We do not think that John Mackey is such a fool, and do not believe it. $5,000,000 is considerable money to throw away.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
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SOME HISTORICAL LIES.

THE African king Prester John never had an existence.

THERE never was such a person as Pope Joan, the so-called female pontiff.

WILLIAM TELL did not found the Swiss confederation, and the story of Gessler has no historic basis.

THERE is no historic authority for the statement that little George Washington cut down the cherry tree.

WELLINGTON at Waterloo did not say: "Up, guards, and at 'em!" The words were put into his mouth by an imaginative writer.

CHARLEMAGNE'S paladins had no existence, and the history of Charlemagne himself is so clouded by myth as to be utterly unreliable.

THE mother of Coriolanus did not intercede with her son to spare Rome. The story has no better foundation than that of Horatius.

THERE is no reason to believe that Tarquin insulted Lucretia. His power was overthrown in a popular tumult, which is the only basis for the story.

THE story of King Arthur and his round table is a myth, although what purports to be the round table is still to be seen in a south of England town.

POCAHONTAS did not save the life of John Smith. It has been ascertained that this worthy man was the most able-bodied prevaricator of his century.

VALUABLE RELICS.

A MAN at Stamford, N. Y., has the watch Maj. Andre offered as a ransom to his captors. He has documents to prove that it is genuine.

THE sedan chair that was used by King Charles I.'s consort, Queen Henrietta, of France, has been placed in the Vandyck room at Windsor castle.

THE sword carried by Col. Ethan Allen when he demanded the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga is on exhibition at the national museum at Washington.

IN the Vatican library there is a treatise on dragons, a manuscript in a single roll three hundred feet long and a foot wide, the material of which is said to be the "tanned gut of a great dragon."

AN umbrella, aged one hundred and five years, is the property of Mr. John Bickel, of Harrisburg, Pa. It has large whalebone ribs, heavy blue silk cover and a stout ivory handle. In age it stands preeminent.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

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JOE A. BROWN,
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Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts
Yankee Notions,
Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

QUEER TELEGRAMS.

Curious Blunders Made in Sending Death Notices.

Hideaway and Absent-Mindedness Responsible for Many of the Funny Messages That Are Sent Over the Wires.

It may seem sacrilegious to say that many of the "death telegrams" sent over the wires have a grotesque side, yet it is so. Illiteracy accounts for many of these grewsomely amusing announcements; the mental agitation accompanying the loss of relatives or friends accounts for more, but there is undoubtedly a certain percentage which are ridiculous in a ghastly fashion because of actual hard-heartedness on the part of the sender. To the last class, thinks the Philadelphia Times, belongs the telegram sent by a daughter to announce, with cheerful levity, that "Mamma kicked 11:30 last night. We will try to make burial on Monday." It was illiteracy, together with a solemn sense that the occasion demanded something extra in the way of emotional expression, that prompted a sorrowing man to struggle over a telegraph form for fifteen minutes and finally to hand to the receiving clerk a message which briefly read: "My wife is laing pointed at death." From another afflicted benedict went out the cry: "My white is wherry ill. Come now," and the news that "Deth is very bad with amonia" must have carried sorrow with it in spite of its decidedly doubtful orthography and etymology. One of the commonest stumbling blocks in spelling with the unlettered is illustrated by the message which said simply: "Our little boy died—cholerain phantom," and the difficulties of rhetorical construction are plainly marked in the telegram which read: "George is dying in haste answer."

Serene trust in the hereafter was carried to an almost ludicrous extent by the mourners, who telegraphed to friends that "Grandpa Jones peacefully left for his Heavenly home this morning," following it up by the very practical remark that "Any suggestions about the interment will be thankfully received." "Polly is dead—she ate matches," left the curious operator in doubt as to whether Polly was the infant daughter of the house or the beloved family parrot, and the telegraphic instruction to "Give the dear old deosnt burial and send bill" was a judicious mixture of properly controlled feelings and truly Yankee thrift.

Abbreviations are dangerous articles of commerce at all times, but particularly so in the case of telegrams. One individual failed to realize this, and probably from a mistaken desire to economize, telegraphed to relatives: "Jane died yesterday. Fun at two o'clock Sunday." It took some time to realize that "fun" was a contraction for "funeral." One might almost be forgiven for a spasm of uncanny terror at a telegram reading: "Your mother is dead and wants you to come home," and the anti-climax of seriousness seems to have been reached by the man who telegraphed: "Ann Smith is dead. Not able to bury herself."

Not many years ago a prominent citizen of a southern town died suddenly. The thoughts of a northern friend turned with sympathy toward the surviving members of the family, and it entered his heart to telegraph his condolences at once to the widow. Unfortunately he was an absent-minded man, and being accustomed to communicate with his dead friend on matters of business, the message as it reached its destination read: "To John Smith. Please accept assurances of my sincere sympathy in your fiery trial." Another lazy yet condolent friend wired to a grief-stricken family: "You all have my profound sympathy, but my presence would not add any mitigation to your grief, the old lady having departed."

CHANGING PIANISTS.

An Interesting Incidental Performance at a New York Variety Show.

"As interesting as anything I've seen in this town," said a recent visitor to a New York Sun reporter, "was a change of pianists that I saw in a variety theater. There was a man on the stage singing a song and the pianist was playing the accompaniment. I happened to see the pianist glancing to the left once and I looked in the direction myself and saw coming down the side aisle a man that I judged must be the relief pianist and so he was. I judged that he would sit down for a moment and wait; but, dear me, I was very slow.

"He was approaching the piano at the bass end of the keyboard. When he had almost reached the corner of the piano the man who was playing began gently sliding off the seat to the right, still playing. By this time the relief was abreast of the bass keys, and these the first player, who was still sliding steadily to the right, now relinquished to him, and then the newcomer, still standing, but also moving steadily to the right, struck in in perfect time and tune.

"There was a brief time, a second or two, when both men were playing—the retiring pianist the treble and the oncoming player the bass—and for a fraction of a second they were both standing. But now the new player is fairly opposite the center of the keyboard; he settles into the seat, and now it is his hand that strikes the treble, and now the whole piano resounds to his sculptured touch.

"In fact, there never was a minute when the piano had anything to say about it; there never was a minute when the men were not completely masters of the situation. There never was an instant from the time the relief approached, until he was firmly settled in his seat when both men were not continuously in motion; but the change was made without a jar or a stir in the music and without the omission of a note."

FOREIGNERS OWN LA PLATA.

Its Politics Are Run by Natives, Who Leave Business to Outsiders.

The old notion of the Argentine Republic as essentially a stock-raising country, from which nothing was to be expected in the way of food exports but unsalable "charqui," otherwise "jerked beef," will have to be modified, says the London News, in the face of the fact that the crop of wheat this year is estimated at 1,750,000 tons, of which more than a million of tons will be available for export. Agriculture, in fact, as distinguished from cattle raising, has become an important source of wealth in this part of South America. It has many advantages for this purpose, among which are its excessive flatness, extending over 800,000 square miles, and its remarkable variety of climate.

Our consul at Buenos Ayres notes the remarkable circumstance that foreigners in the republic practically monopolize trade, railways and commercial undertakings of every kind. They own a large portion of the country, and are yearly acquiring more property of every description. Almost all the railways belong to English capitalists, and, if not to English, to foreigners. It has been stated that one-half of the cultivated portion of the province of Santa Fe belongs to Englishmen. Agriculture, it isoadded, may be said to be entirely in the hand of Europeans.

The amount of crime all over the Argentine Republic is stated by our consul, Mr. Gaskell, to be alarming. The population is every day becoming more exclusively foreign, but the government is entirely in the hands of the comparatively small number of pure Argentines, a rather anomalous position, which in the course of years may alter if the enormous foreign element should make its power felt and become a decisive factor in politics.

At present all foreigners shun politics and only busy themselves with acquiring wealth commercially.

SUICIDE IN EUROPEAN ARMIES.

Startling Official Statistics from the Records Kept in Germany.

Startling are the official statistics that have just been published in Germany concerning the number of suicides in various armies of the Old World, and they constitute a striking illustration of the unpopularity of obligatory military service. It seems that in Austria the average rate for the year is 131 per 100,000 men. The French come next, with 99 suicides per annum for each 100,000 men. The German government gives its rate at 68, but these figures are generally believed to be below the actual number, as the impression prevails in military circles throughout Europe that the suicides in the German army are more frequent even than in that of Austria. Italy's quota is given at 45, while that of Russia does not exceed 30, a figure that is obviously far below the truth. Belgium gives its rate at 24, Spain at 14, and England at 23, most of the suicides in the British army occurring out in India. A remarkable fact is that, notwithstanding the majority of suicides are popularly believed to be attributable to tyranny on the part of the officers, yet it is precisely among the officers that the largest number of self-inflicted victims is to be found. The favorite method of suicide is by shooting, either with a rifle or with a revolver. Next comes drowning, and after that hanging, while of late a large number of officers and men have taken their lives by throwing themselves in front of railway trains. It has also been noted that, whereas the smallest number of suicides takes place in winter, the largest number occurs in the broiling hot months of July and August.

THE CALLA LILY EDIBLE.

It Tastes and Is to Be Cooked Like the Potato.

A new vegetable is about to be introduced to the people of the United States through the department of agriculture. It is the root of the calla lily, which resembles somewhat in appearance the Irish tuber, with the addition of a few whiskers that have nothing to do with the qualities of the article as an esculent, says the Philadelphia Times.

It is more elongated, and when cut the interior is a trifle more viscid. But a section of it is so potato-like you would not be likely to distinguish any difference. In cooking it first has to be boiled to destroy certain acrid properties, after which it may be fried, roasted, baked or what not, according to taste.

Farmers in Florida have begun to raise these calla roots for market. The plants grow rapidly in the swamps, and so thickly that the yield of a single flooded acre is enormous. They reproduce themselves by the multiplication of their bulbs under ground, so that the grower has simply to dig up the offshoots and leave the parents to propagate anew.

For centuries the Egyptians have cultivated a similar crop during the season of the Nile overflow, and at the present time calla lily bulbs are a common vegetable in Japanese markets. So prolific and palatable are they that their propagation in many parts of the United States, where conditions are favorable, may reasonably be looked forward to as an agricultural industry of the future.

The Poojah Stone.

Trouble was recently threatened between the people of Orissa and the Indian government on account of the "Poojah stone," which had rested for ages over the main entrance to the temple of the Sun. It was carved with symbols of the sun and planet, and thirty years ago fell from its place in the temple to become at once a special object of worship. The governor of Bengal, being interested in it as an archeological treasure, had it removed to the Indian museum, and this raised such resentment among the natives that the stone has been restored to them and has been raised again to its original place in the temple.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

BARR, Barker and Barkley show the importance of tan bark in early English times.

TABORER was a drummer, and his sons are the Taborers, Tabors and Tabers of today.

PEWTER and Pewter remind us of a time when pins were a rare and costly ornament.

LOCKE, Curl, Crisp, seem to indicate an ancestor with marked capillary attractions.

THROWER was once the winder of silk threads, hence the Throwers and Throwsters.

BENDEL, Beddall and Biddle are derived from the name of an old English functionary.

HARPER, Pipe, Piper, Dancer, Luter, Crouther, Baird, Singer, are all professional names.

DAWSON is a descendant of him who chinked or daubed the cottage walls with wet clay.

BLONDE, a complexion adjective, was the progenitor of Blund, Blant, Blount and Blondell.

PATTENS were overshoes, hence the Pattons, Patons, Patteners, Putners and Putnams.

PELTER, Peliper and Furrier recall the far trade of the English with Norway and Swoden.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

UKASE No. 227 makes 150,000 more Russian soldiers.

OAKLEY HALL, in Essex, a property of 600 acres in good order, valued forty years ago at £28,000, has been bid off for £8,000.

THE diocesan conference of Truro concludes that great harm has been done to the cause of purity by the reception of Zola in London.

THE question whether a female claiming to be a "lady" was libelled by being called a "woman" was decided by a British judge and jury in the negative.

PROF. KLEBS, of Carlsruhe, who has modified advantageously Prof. Koch's tuberculin for consumption, says that he has discovered a sure cure for diphtheria. He has been successful in thirteen distinct cases.

THE Paris exposition of 1900 will be in a more central site even than the last one. It will extend from the Trocadero to the Tuileries Garden, so that visitors will not be taken so far from the shops and restaurants.

THE WORK-A-DAY WORLD.

FLORIDA oranges are being shipped to Europe, where hitherto the Italian fruit has reigned supreme.

UNTIL 1859 no pig iron was manufactured in Pittsburgh. In 1893 a total of 1,775,257 gross tons was produced there.

LAST year Escanaba, Mich., shipped 4,012,197 tons of iron ore. This year shipments will not exceeed 2,000,000 tons.

AMERICAN and French cloakmakers are destroying the business for the balance of the world and particularly England.

TWO MILLION boxes of oranges, each containing from one to two hundred oranges, have been shipped from California to the east this season, and the fruit is unusually fine.

THERE are at least six plate-glass manufacturing companies in the United States, who have an annual product of nearly twelve million feet. This exceeds the entire production of Europe fifteen years ago.

TITLED WOMEN.

THE empress of Austria is a great smoker. She averages sixty cigarettes a day.

MME. BERNHARDT has taken back to Paris with her from her South American tour about two hundred birds. There will be no such hats in Paris as hers this season.

EMPRESS EUGENIE had a belt studded with diamonds, a present from the emperor. The stones were gradually replaced with imitations and the belt at length sold to a jeweler. An actress of Stuttgardt has just bought it for one hundred and fifty dollars.

BARONESS DE WARTEGG (Minnie Hauk) lives with her husband in Wagner's old house, Tribschen, on the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons. This is the house occupied by Wagner when he was a political exile in Switzerland, and there he composed "Siegfried."

INTERESTING FOREIGN NOTES.

THE serpentine dance has been introduced in the lion's cage by Mme. Bob Walter.

THERE is some talk about making sixty-five the age at which English judges must retire.

PADEREWSKI has written a new English suite, including a set of variations on "Home, Sweet Home."

THE 27th of November was the fiftieth anniversary of the production of the "Bohemian Girl," and was duly celebrated in Drury Lane.

THE emperor of Austria, although a devout Catholic, has finally given his sanction to the introduction of a law to require civil marriages.

THREE weeks before his death Gounod sent to the Academy of Loreto three parts of a new mass, to be called "Messa de Santa Cecilia."

FASHION'S DICTATES.

THE bedstead in the Whitney mansion, New York city, cost even $10,000.

CHENILLE embroidery is one of the coming garnitures for rich and ceremonious costumes.

VERY narrow edgings of fur are fashionable. They are used to trim capes, dresses and bonnets.

MOURNING paper is going out of fashion abroad. Instead, a little triangle is printed in the corner of the envelope and the note paper.

NEW opera-cloaks are very long; some of them have trains of thirty inches or more. They are literally masses of embroidery and other elegant decorations.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR SWEANY

737 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

This learned specialist, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., but now so well and favorably known throughout the West by his long residence and successful practice in this city, continues to cure all Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases of both sexes. His name is a sufficient guarantee of a prompt and perfect cure of every case he undertakes. Poor treated free on Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Nervous Debility Of every kind, name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfits you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Get cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweany treats with unfailing success.

Private diseases, gleet, gonorrhœa, inflammations, discharges, stricture, weakness of organs, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, rupture, piles, fistula, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back; painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease; bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots scrofula, syphilitic, pimples, tumors, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

Ladies If you are suffering from persisten headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

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136 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK.

Cut this notice out and send it to the League, stating your position, and give a helping hand.

Her Hopeless Ignorance.

The following conversation is an example of my wife's hopeless ignorance of salmon fishing. One afternoon while I was out several neighbor ladies chanced to call, and, as usual, over their tea, opened fire with the usual query as to my sport on the river.

"Oh, yes," said her ladyship, in an abstracted manner, "my husband caught a salmon yesterday."

"What size was it?" inquired one of the fair visitors.

"Eleven feet long," was the reply.

There was, of course, much tittering at this.

"Then it must have been eleven inches long," was the amended answer.

Increased merriment ensued.

"Well," said my wife, desperately, "I know it was eleven something; perhaps it was eleven pounds."—Blackwood's Magazine.

Not Pleased.

Dr. Boyd, known as "the Country Parson," says in one of his essays that in many Scotch churches the prayers were "the preleeminaries," listened to, but not joined in.

He tells an amusing story of the magistrates of a town who were forced to listen to a prayer in which they could not join.

Mr. Smith was preaching at Drumsleekie. In the concluding prayer he suddenly remembered that he had not prayed for the magistrates, sitting in their official robes before him. So he put in the prayer, just where he was:

"Have mercy upon all fools and idiots, and especially upon the magistrates of Drumsleekie."

He meant no evil, but the magistrates were not pleased.—Youth's Companion

The Ruler of the Navy.

The title admiral is a modification of a Latin word, signifying commander. In the sense of a naval commander it was introduced into Europe by the Venetians in the fourteenth century. The English lord high admiral has the government of the navy. The admiral of the fleet is the next highest officer: the vice admiral and the rear admiral follow. The admiral's flag is displayed at the main top-gallant-mast head, the vice admiral's at the fore-top-gallant-mast head, and the rear admiral's at the mizzen-top-gallant-mast head.

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